













June 16. Previous to that date 1

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dition has been established and it is not possible to

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the PREMIER was under of asking for supplies

enabled the Assembly to say whether or not it was willing to go on with the business. In the mutual recrimination both parties were

pearls. The grave, it is true, contradictory replies, but still they each had the opportunity of speaking.

A second objection to conditional dissolution is that it is a variation on the established relations between Ministers and the Crown as to the giving and receiving of advice. It has been held to be correct to reject that advice post facto. The attempt to establish an intermediate arrangement is, after all, more apparent than real, because it is obvious that unconditional advice only accepted conditionally is not really accepted at all. If advice given without an "if" is only accepted without an "if," then to all intents and purposes it is rejected. If a dissent is a dissent, even though it is seen in the shape of an inclined plane.

It would seem, too, as if conditional disso-

tions rather aggravated than eased the difficulties of a Governor with respect to his impartiality. In our own recent history it is probable enough that a dissolution might have been granted to Sir HENRY PARKES if it had not been that a conditional dissolution had been offered to Sir JOHN ROBERTSON. Really and truly there was no necessity for treating one Ministry exactly like the other, because the circumstances

were so entirely different; but at the same time the course adopted had the an-

live, take an untenable position. As ERSKINE MAY has pointed out, the Crown is not unfrequently consulted Parliament as the exercise of the prerogative; nor is there any limit established as to when, or un-

appearance of fairness, and any other course would probably have been condemned by the popular judgment as unfair, because the mass of the people are hardly in a position to know and to weigh accurately all the circumstances and considerations that go to the for-

mation of a decision in the matter. Of course

uation of decision in the matter. Of course a Governor will always have to decide whether he will give a dissolution or not, and if he gives it to one Minister and refuses it to another, he renders himself liable to the imputation of partiality. This is one of the troubles all Governors have to face in the exercise of the prerogative, and it is a trouble that has to be met by giving up the principle of everybody dissolution or that asks for everybody to be dissolved. But, so far as the prerogative altogether. But, so far as our recent experience goes, the plan of proposing conditional dissolution, so far from getting rid of this difficulty, only aggravates

It is possible also that by making the question of Supply of such paramount importance in reference to dissolutions, it will be made more than ever an engine of party warfare. This is done quite enough as it is, far more so than in England, where, as a rule, the party struggles range round a different centre. The public interest is so largely identified with the regular voting of Supply, and with a prompt but at the same time thorough consideration of the Estimates, that anything that increases the tendency to make Supply the great party battle-ground would be so far

forth an evil. Whether we fight about men or whether we fight about measures, it would at least be better that we should agree not to fight over Supply.

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According to our Brisbane letter of last week the Chinese in Queensland seem to be in a most abject condition. On the Palmer gold-field 17,000 are earning a wretched living by going over the already-worked alluvial diggings, while 1500 Europeans are monopolising the rich reefs. It is well that the Governor of Queensland has been authorised to assent to

the new Chinese Immigration Regulation Act, for it is better to deter the unwelcome visitors from coming to the colony than drive them to starvation when they are within it. It is legitimate for Queensland to protect herself against a Celestial invasion. Two hundred thousand Europeans, which will be the entire Queensland population at the end of the present year, could be utterly swamped by unchecked Chinese immigration in the short period of four or five years, and that is a serious consideration both for the Australian colonies and the Home Government. But we must not hold this view of Chinese immigration

cannot help paying the condition of the unfortunate Chinese. They are a tribe of the great human family, possibly numbering one-fourth of the entire population of the globe. But they are an inferior race, and in many respects in such a lower degree of civilization than the Europeans that to mix the races largely would be to establish a foreign proletariat which would have many of the evils of slavery. The worst effect of slavery is that it degrades the subject race with all the vices of cringing subjection, and it degrades the dominant race with all the vices of insolent and luxurious superiority.

But because the four hundred millions of China have remained in a state of suspended civilization for so long, must they remain so for ever? There must be some legitimate place for them in the great human economy, and some prospect of their advancement, and the world will want them some day as much as it is jealous of them at present. Is British philanthropy perfectly consistent in being so tender to Hottentots and Fijians, and so hard on the Chinese? Side by side with their peculiar vices, they have the great virtues of patience, industry, perseverance, frugality, and if these virtues are often

blighted by their inveterate passion for opium. It is not much worse than the English passion for alcohol; and it is scarcely our place to be implacable in regard to opium smoking when we remember how the British Government forced the opium trade on China at the point of the sword for the sake of swelling our Indian revenue with the profits. "British interests," no doubt, should be held sacred and inviolate by our statesmen; and the best way to make them sacred is to base them on universal equity. It is a maxim in war that an army is never

has condemned a bad Ministry. In our own case, for instance, Sir JOHN ROBERTSON demanded dissolution on the ground that no other Ministry than his own could carry on business. But at the time there was not sufficient proof of that. It has since turned out that he was not very far from right, although his p

also is a matter which concerns much as any part of the world. 401 vessels passed through the tonnage of 436,016, and yielded revenue of £200,372 to the state by that trade has been in that direction in larger still for 1874, the number of vessels which had risen to 1400, and the tonnage to 470,708, and the receipts to the number of vessels and the last year are not given in the volume, but the receipts were an increase of over 8 per cent. on the year, notwithstanding the competition then prevailing. These statistics demonstrate that Russia is monopolizing the trade, and the principal aim of Russian conquests in Central Asia and Black Sea and the Caspian is to that of trade. Unlike England, to produce of other countries wherever she obtains away, and she need not waste of the sea as they are a wrong acquired race. The French of repeating the taunt of sword is but a yard-stick for anchorer prints. It would be say that Russia is using herself for the purpose of finding a manufactures which she has yet need not enter the lists of the world. she could offer the world at lower rates than almost any in exchange for whatever they and she admits that produce territories as freely as she disposes.

age, this day, at 11 o'clock—Motions  
admittedly: Browns and another v. Dubs  
and another, motion, not heard; Quigley  
v. Stevens, adjourned infirmation motion;  
and others v. Dargat, further directions  
for Young's affidavits, chamber sum-  
mary Office, at 11 o'clock—Barnes  
and others (27), adjourned cross-  
plaintiff's affidavits, at 11 o'clock;  
and another, adjourned. At 11 o'clock  
the court adjourned.

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**THEY MUST PERSEVERE:** CHURCHES—  
correspondent advises us as follows:—  
entirely omitted, in Saturday's tele-  
gram, Rev. R. McKinnon, president at the  
foundation stone of St. Andrew's P. R.  
H. Adolung, on Wednesday, and the  
Merian Church on Friday last, re-  
sponded.—We have received the first  
of the "Austral Review," published in Mel-  
bourne, made up of a number of short  
readable bits, principally referring to  
the colonies, such as the following:—  
"The Editor, Journalism of Melbourne, State  
of Victoria."  
**THE DEATH.**—The works of Mr. G. H.  
F. of New South Wales and Free  
Press, and the works of Mr. G. H. F.  
of the Circular Quay, New South  
Princess, and Princess, to the  
1800. The weather was  
the day, and the day, and the day,  
dancing pavilion, where the  
enough in furnishing the  
quagga and the quagga.  
**THE TELEGRAM.**—The  
of the 25th July  
appears.—"The Clogoe  
arrangements for the  
frontier, with the  
military service: at home  
orders have been given  
they apply to be natural  
this telegram becomes  
Clogoe Gazette really set  
the frontier districts  
formed military service  
enjoy all the rights of P.  
the frontier districts  
that all such foreigners as  
apply for Prussian natural-  
ization shall be treated  
This explains the  
telegram seeks to cast up  
The whole statement is  
without the shadow of a

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